

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
BRYSON CITY DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
JERRY FRANCIS PARKER	)	NO. 2:13-CR-15-1
JEROME BROCK PARKER	)	NO. 2:13-CR-15-2
_____	)	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
JERRY FRANCIS PARKER	)	NO. 2:14-PO-3-1
JEROME BROCK PARKER	)	NO. 2:14-PO-3-2
_____	)	

**MEMORANDUM ORDER**

**THESE MATTERS** are before the Court on the two above-named defendants' Motions for Joinder and Consolidation. [CR-15 Doc. 105; CR-15 Doc. 108]. The defendants have moved to join and to consolidate for trial their pending petty offenses with their felony offenses charged in case number 2:13-CR-15. For the reasons that follow, the Court will deny the defendants' motions to join and consolidate.

## **PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND, NO. 2:13-CR-15**

Defendants Jerome Brock Parker, Jerry Francis Parker, Carl Wesley Junaluska II, Walter Henry Stancil, and Walter Cale Stancil, were all named in a two-count Indictment returned by the grand jury in this District on June 4, 2013. [CR-15 Doc. 1]. All five men were charged with one felony count of conspiring to violate wildlife laws and regulations in derogation of federal law and of state law by assimilation [Id. at 1-5], and with a one substantive felony count to do the same. [Id. at 5-6].

## **PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND, NO. 2:14-PO-3**

Defendants Jerome Brock Parker and Jerry Francis Parker were named in various counts of a nine-count Bill of Information filed by the United States Attorney in this District on May 22, 2014. [PO-3 Doc. 1]. The Information alleged these two defendants, while within the special territorial jurisdiction of the United States, committed numerous petty offenses in violation of National Forest Regulations. [Id.].

## **DISCUSSION**

In nearly identical motions and memoranda, each defendant has filed a “Motion for Joinder and Consolidation.” [CR-15 Doc. 105; CR-15 Doc. 108]. The defendants seek to consolidate their pending petty offenses in case numbered 2:14-PO-3 with their felony offenses charged in case

number 2:13-CR-15, and request that the Court try all matters in an single proceeding. The Government opposes the defendants' motions and has responded to them by memorandum filed July 11, 2014. [CR-15 Doc. 111].

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 13 sets forth succinctly the issues to be considered in consolidation: "The Court may order that separate cases be tried together as though brought in a single indictment or information if all offenses and all defendants **could have been joined** in a single indictment and information." Id. (emphasis added). Typically, the Court would next consider the joinder rule, Rule 8(a), and compare the offenses – "whether felonies or misdemeanors or both" – to determine if they are of a similar character, or are based upon the same transactions, or are part of common scheme. Fed.R.Crim.P. 8(a). In the present situation, the Court need not undertake the normal assessment of contrasting the character of all of the charges, with an eye toward identifying some commonality of purpose or plan among them, to determine whether they may be tried together. The nature of the two types of offenses alleged, petty offenses on the one hand and felony offenses on the other, fail Rule 13's preliminary requirement because all such offenses cannot be joined in a single indictment or information due to jurisdictional restrictions.

Petty offenses, by definition, consist of a group of offenses made up of infractions and of Class B and C misdemeanors. 18 U.S.C. § 19. Petty offenses are unique in that the punishment for violating any single petty offense cannot exceed more than six months' imprisonment. 18 U.S.C. § 3559(a)(7)-(9). Consequently, the Sixth Amendment jury trial right is not implicated when a defendant is charged with a petty offense. Frank v. United States, 395 U.S. 147 (1969) (notwithstanding the constitutional right to trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions, it has long been the rule that so-called petty offenses may be tried without a jury). Id. at 148; United States v. Merrick, 459 F.2d 644, 645 (4th Cir. 1972) (there is no constitutional right to a trial by jury for a petty offense). With no constitutional jury trial right flowing to one accused of a petty offense, a magistrate judge's authority to preside over the trial of such a case does not violate the language or the spirit of the Constitution's Article III and its strict classification of those who may exercise constitutional (as opposed to statutory) judicial power.

Presumably because of these Constitutionally-based reasons inherent in the Sixth Amendment and Article III, Congress has chosen to give petty offenses different procedural treatment apart from felonies and Class A misdemeanors. In Chapter 219 of Title 18, United States Code, Congress has given exclusive and original jurisdiction over petty offenses

to United States magistrate judges. “Any person charged with a misdemeanor, **other than a petty offense** may elect, however, to be tried before a district judge for the district in which the offense was committed.” 18 U.S.C. § 3401(b) (emphasis added). The negative implication of the emphasized phrase, clearly, is that magistrate judges are the only judicial officers vested with exclusive jurisdiction to hear petty offenses. The fact that magistrate judges also enjoy original jurisdiction over petty offenses is borne out in the statutory section following § 3401 and the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Section 3402 explains that “[i]n all cases of conviction by a United States magistrate judge an appeal of right shall lie from the judgment of the magistrate judge to a judge of the district court of the district in which the offense was committed.” 18 U.S.C. § 3402. Further, the Rules of Criminal Procedure specifically mandate that if a petty offender convicted in magistrate court gives notice of appeal, she “is not entitled to a trial de novo by a district judge. The scope of the appeal is the same as in an appeal to the court of appeals from a judgment entered by a district judge.” Fed.R.Crim.P. 58(g)(2)(D).

The upshot of this judicial precedent, together with Congress’ statutory framework and the federal criminal rules, therefore, establish that petty offenses fall within the exclusive purview of magistrate court while all

other criminal offenses may be tried before the district court. In this matter, all of the offenses – petty and felonious – could not have been joined in a single indictment or information due to the Congress' division of jurisdiction between district and magistrate court based upon offense type. Any such indictment or information containing both petty offense charges and felony charges would be flawed and would, of necessity, require severance.


As set forth above, all of the offenses each defendant is charged with committing, beyond those listed in the Indictment filed in 2:13-CR-16, are petty offenses. The express language of Rule 13 prohibits their consolidation. Thus, the defendants' motions must be denied.

### **ORDER**

Accordingly, **IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that defendant Jerry Francis Parker's Motion for Joinder and Consolidation [CR-15 Doc. 105] and defendant Jerome Brock Parker's Motion for Joinder and Consolidation [CR-15 Doc. 108], are both **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: August 6, 2014

  
Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

